THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1862. NO. 29.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen l nes or less,) first insertion One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - - -	$3 50
For six months, - - -	$5 00
For twelve months, - - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

We Parted at the Gate.

AIR:—*"Willie we have Missed You."*

*To Misses ****** **** and ****** *******

The Autumn moon was flooding
With soft, bewitching light,
The richly painted landscape,
Made glorious by its bligh:;
The lone night bird was singing
A low song to its mate,
As with a tender, sad farewell,
We parted at the gate.

As long as dearest memory
Is faithful to her trust,
Yes, e'en until this body
Returns to native dust,
I'll turn with "spirit longings"
Unto that dear, sad night,
When 'neath the yellow moonbeams,
We parted at the gate.

"Good-bye!" Ah, how it grated
Upon my aching heart,
To know that now the moment
Had come when we must part—
Must part, perhaps forever,
O, doom it not so Fate—
And with a hidden tear-drop,
We parted at the gate.

We parted—but when sweet dreams
Waft me to lovelier lands,
Again I feel the pressure
Of those soft lilly hands;
Once more I see those dear forms,
Bathed in the pale moonlight,
As with a tender, sad farewell,
We parted at the gate.

Salem, Nov. 5. J——

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The following is a full report of Mr. Gladstone's speech, on American affairs, at Newcastle, England:

I, for one, said the right honorable gentleman, exercising my own poor faculties as best I could, have never felt that England had any reason connected with her own civil interests for desiring the disruption of the American Union. I can understand those who say that it is for the general interest of nations that no State should swell to the dimension of a continent. I can understand those who say—and I confess it to be my own opinion—that it is greatly for the interest of the negro race that they should have to do with their own masters alone, and not (as has hitherto been the case) with their own masters backed by the whole power of the Federal Government of the United States. (Cheers.)—Because, pray observe, that has been the state of things that has subsisted heretofore and to which some, I think, mistakebly in the interest of the negro, have thought it desirable to return. The laws by which the slaves have been governed have been laws made not by the Federal Government but by the owners of those slaves; but the enforcement of the laws made by the owners of the slaves has not rested in the hands of the owners of the slaves alone.—They have had a right—a constitutional right by the Constitution of the U. S.—to be supported against their own slaves in the execution of the laws that the slave owners have made by the whole power of the American Union. I can, therefore, very well understand the argument of those who think it is particularly to be desired in the interest of the negro race that the American Union should be reconstructed.

But I must confess, for reasons that I need not now explain, that I do not think that England has had any interest in the disruption of that Union; my own private opinion is that it was rather the interest of England that the Union should continue. I know that it is not an opinion generally shared; but at any rate, gentlemen, whatever view we may take of that, I think we all feel that the course which her Majesty's ministers have endeavored to pursue, namely, that of maintaining a perfect neutrality under all circumstances that have heretofore passed—has been a rightful course, and has been the expression of the general sense of the community. (Cheers.) There is, and there can be no doubt, that where two parties are in great exasperation, it is not at all unlikely that he who observes a strict neutrality will offend both because, in point of fact, the state of mind in which his conduct is likely to be judged of for the moment by either disputant is not a state of mind in which it is fair that we should expect from them perfectly impartial conclusions. But what we may naturally expect is this, that an honest course of neutrality, I mean, which we have pursued up to this day, will be recognized after this unhappy struggle has passed away, and when the circumstances shall be calmly viewed. But, I must confess, it appears to me that if either party have a right to find fault with us, it is the Confederate rather than the Federal party.—(Hear, hear.) I mean this, if we have deviated at all from neutrality, our deviation has been against the Confederate rather than the Federal party.

The course we have taken has been this: We have preserved a perfect neutrality, but we have permitted the export of arms and warlike stores—we have permitted it to two parties—to the Confederates, all of whose ports were blockaded by the North ern fleet; and to the Federals, who have had perfect power to import whatever arms and stores they pleased. I think that course has been the right and just course; but I think the very statement of the fact proves that at any rate we have not displayed a bias unfavorable to the claims of the Northern States. [Cheers.] But now, gentlemen, I would for a moment make an appeal to you on behalf of the people of the Northern States—I mean so far as regards their appreciation of their position. Greater allowances are to be made for heat and exasperation in the state of public opinion in that country under present circumstances than perhaps could ever fairly be claimed by any other nation. Only consider what their private history has been. They have never drank the bitter cup of misfortune, disappointment and mortification. They had but to will that a thing should be done.—Their course has been a course of prosperity and advancement without example and without a single break. Well, gentlemen, it is not in human nature that a people who have been subjected to an experience so flattering, so soothing to human self-love, should at once learn with perfect good grace, to accommodate and submit itself to the necessities of our human condition. [Hear, hear.]

It is easy for us to suffer. We have suffered before. We have gone through the very agonies of this dismemberment against which the Northern people of the U. S. are now struggling. We have gone through it, and now that it was not a bad thing after all. [Hear.] But they have not gone through it; and all I can say is, let us bear with them all we can. Let us keep towards them a kindly temper; let us not allow ourselves to be adversely criticised on that side of the water; let us be very cautious of adverse criticisms upon them from this side of the water. Depend upon it, that course, steadily pursued, will bring its reward, and it is the course which they have a right upon every ground of good will, courtesy and christian feeling, to expect that we should pursue. [Cheers.]—Why, gentlemen, they are our kin; they were, at any rate, if they are not now, our customers, and we hope they will be our customers again. But they have shown also that, under all circumstances, when their good feelings could have fair play, they have warm affections towards England. Never let us forget, whatever momentary irritation may cross the minds of that people—never let us forget the reception of the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.)

Let every Englishman engrave upon the tablets of his heart the recollection of that memorable day; and if occasionally he may be tempted to anger at seeing his country misapprehended, or even misrepresented, let him calm his tendency to excited sentiment by recollection. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, it is the more necessary that we should do this, because I think we are pretty much of one mind as to what is to come. We know quite well that that people—I mean the people of the Northern States—have not yet drank of the cup; they are still endeavoring to hold it far from their lips; they have not drank of the cup which, notwithstanding, all the rest of the world sees they must do. (Hear hear.) We may have our own opinions about slavery; we may be for the South, or against the South, but there is no doubt I think about this—Jefferson Davis, and the other leaders of the South, have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made what is more than either, they have made a nation.—(Enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for some time.)

I cannot say that I, for one, have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me too probable that if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequences of their military success in any aggressive movement would have been that a political party, favorable to them, would have been formed in the State—that they would have contracted actual engagements with that political party, and that the existence of these engagements, hampering them in their negotiations with the Northern States, might have formed a new obstacle to peace. Gentlemen, from the bottom of our hearts, we should desire that no new obstacle to peace may be formed. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards effecting their separation from the North. I, for my own part, cannot but believe that that event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be.—(Cheers.) But it is from feeling that the great event is likely to arise, and that the North will have to suffer that mortification that I earnestly hope that England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow or pain upon those who have already suffered much, and who will probably have to suffer more. (Cheers.) It may be that a time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to offer a word of expostulation, or of friendly aid towards composing the quarrel. If it be even possible that such a time as that may arrive, how important it is that when that word comes, it should address itself to minds which are not embittered by the recollection that unkind things have been said and done towards them in Europe, and above all, in England, the country which, however, they may find fault with it from time to time, we know holds the highest place in their admiration and respect. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.)

SPEECH OF SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, M. P., ETC., UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

At a dinner of the Worcestershire Agricultural Association, held on the 8th instant, at Worcester.

Sir John Pakington, after explaining that he thought the rule excluding politics applied merely to party politics, spoke on American affairs. He did not believe, he said, that in Europe there was any one who had a head to think and a heart to feel who had not been filled with horror at the manner in which human blood was being shed, human misery being created, and every element of national prosperity being destroyed if that aimless and profitless war, with a recklessness which caused feelings of the deepest disapprobation in Europe. He believed that those feelings were universal, and he maintained that he was not violating their rule, that he was not touching upon party matters when, as an avowed opponent of the present government, he said that he was perfectly willing to give it credit for the caution with which they acted in this delicate matter. He imputed no blame to them; he acknowledged the great difficulty of the question which they had to decide; but, on the other hand, they had all a right to think for themselves, and he spoke for himself alone when he said that he considered that the time was now come when some effort should be made by the great Powers of Europe to put an end to that fearful struggle. He thought the time was come when not England alone, but England in conjunction with France, and possibly with Russia, ought to offer mediation in America, of course on the basis of separation, and on the clear understanding that if mediation was not accepted, recognition must follow. He could not help expressing a hope, after reading what was reported to have fallen from Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle, on the preceding evening, that Mr. Jefferson Davis had created a nation in the Southern States of America. These words, as coming from the lips of a Cabinet Minister, were words of grave significance, and he did hope he was not too sanguine in drawing from that the inference that the present feeling of her Majesty's government did not differ very widely from that feeling which he had taken the liberty of expressing.

DISCOVERIES OF POMPEI.

A correspondent of a London paper writes on August 8th, last, that on that day a baker's house in Pompei was excavated, in one corner of which was found a heap of silver and copper coins, to the number of about 500, which seemingly had been tied up in a little bag. At the same time, and near the same spot, were found 2 large shears, and soon afterwards a house mill of the ordinary description, together with a little heap of corn, the grains of which were blackened and somewhat shrivelled, but yet fully preserving their shape and very little diminished in size. In the next apartment was found the metal shovel with which the loaves were placed in the oven; the oven itself, the mouth of which was closed with a large iron door, not on hinges, but cemented at the edges to the faces of the four large slabs which formed the mouth of the oven. The door was soon removed and we were rewarded with the sight of the entire batch of loaves, such as they were, deposited in the oven 1,788 years ago. They are 82 in number, and all, so far as regards form, size, indeed every characteristic, except weight and color, precisely as they came from the baker's hand. When it is recollected that up to the present time but two such loaves have been discovered, and they imperfect, the interest of the discoveries will be fully appreciated.

Somebody has given a receipe for doing without butter. The writer says: "Take a nice intelligent girl to wife, and if you love her, you will relish a cup of coffee and a corn dodger.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The immense value of Eastern North Carolina to the Southern Confederacy cannot well be estimated, when considered simply as a source of food for our army and people. When it is also considered as a question of revenue, to enable the government to carry on the war, and ultimately to pay the war debt, its protection against the ravages of the Yankees becomes a question of the utmost importance.

To North Carolinians, especially, who in some form or other must shoulder the State debt, past, present and future, whether Eastern Carolina shall be overrun by the Yankees and despoiled of its slaves and other sources of wealth or not, is a question of little less importance than that of life and death.

In order to bring this matter still more directly before the people of the State, and also to the notice of the Confederate government, we have taken the pains to prepare tables from the census of 1850 in order to make a proximate estimate of the number of negroes, amount of corn raised, and the value of the pork, beef and mutton, first in those Counties already in the hands of the Yankees, and secondly, those lying upon and East of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, liable to be overrun by the Yankees during the approaching winter.

First, we give the Counties already in the enemy's possession, with the number of negroes, bushels of corn raised, and the value of the pork, beef and mutton slaughtered in 1850, and the probable statistics of those Counties in 1860:

Counties.	No. Slaves.	Bush. Corn.	Val. Pork, Beef, &c.
Currituck,	2,447	292,593	$47,879
Camden,	2,187	363,000	45,577
Pasquotank,	3,105	624,575	52,640
Perquimans,	3,252	418,355	56,308
Chowan,	3,673	295,227	59,781
Gates,	3,871	310,138	87,928
Washington,	2,215	218,468	51,220
Hyde,	2,627	332,526	32,776
Tyrrell,	1,702	149,385	24,526
Beaufort,	5,249	198,542	68,071
Craven,	5,951	174,365	43,077
Carteret,	1,623	40,225	17,446
	37,902	3,417,399	$587,231

It is a reasonable calculation, and the facts would support the assumption, that the increase of slaves in the above Counties for the past ten years was 20 per ct., which added to the above would make 45,482, whose aggregate value at an average of $500 would be $22,741,000. There has been a still greater increase in that region since 1850 in the culture of corn—hence we put down the average increase to be one-third, which would make 4,556,532 bushels of corn raised in the above Counties in 1860, which, at $1 per bushel, would be $4,556,532. There has been a corresponding increase in the production of pork, beef and mutton, which, in 1860, must have been valued at $782,974, but at present prices would be worth to the government $2,348,922. Here, then, it will be seen that the misguided policy which allowed the enemy to enter Hatteras, had been at a sacrifice of Norfolk and untold injury to Virginia, and the ruin of twelve Counties in Eastern Carolina of great value to the South for their bread and meat, and almost the entire loss of $22,741,000 in slaves But it must be remembered that we have made no estimate of other crops besides corn and of the immense losses by the breaking up of the tar and turpentine, the fishing, the lumber and shingle interests, which far exceed in value the farming operations of that wealthy section.

The following Counties lie upon and East of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, not in the enemy's lines. We give the number of slaves, product of corn, and amount of pork, beef and mutton slaughtered in 1850:

Counties.	No. Slaves.	Bush. Corn.	Val. Pork, Beef, &c.
Hertford,	3,716	288,805	$63,445
Bertie,	7,194	762,563	123,645
Northampton,	6,511	657,951	114,762
Martin,	3,367	267,477	79,665
Pitt,	6,633	458,478	109,164
Greene,	3,244	268,870	63,729
Halifax,	8,954	879,040	131,601
Edgecombe,	3,547	759,373	179,038
Wayne,	5,020	480,240	148,183
Lenoir,	4,116	322,584	68,443
Jones,	2,757	235,362	44,918
Onslow,	3,108	233,283	71,537
Duplin,	6,007	372,830	138,397
New Hanover	8,581	225,488	62,273
	77,755	6,203,544	$1,378,820

To the number of slaves add 20 per cent increase, and there were in the above Counties, in 1860, 93,306 slaves, which, at the average value of $500, make $46,653,000. Add the increase of one-third in corn, which is perhaps a small estimate for the present year, and we have 8,271,392 bushels of corn, which, at $1 per bushel, would be $8,271,392, in the above 14 Counties for 1860. The product in pork, beef and mutton, adding the one third increase, would be, in 1860, $1,865,097, but which would be worth to the government now, $5,595,291. Of the productive wealth of these Counties, we leave out of the calculation the value of the other crops—cotton, peas, potatoes, &c., produced largely, and the turpentine, tar and lumber interest, far more valuable than the corn and bacon products. These statistics, though perhaps falling below the truth, show to the most careless observer how important it is to protect the Eastern part of the State by every possible means in the power of the government, against the invasion of the Yankees. Every North Carolinian is deeply interested in their protection, and the government must see that to guard these great interests, is absolutely essential to the preservation of the army and people from starvation and ruin.—*Standard.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHOES.

An old and experienced citizen has called our attention to the subject of the use of cow hide moccasins as a substitute for shoes. He states that when he moved to the Mississippi, fifty-two years ago, no shoes were to be had for the negroes, and they made them out of this material, which answered the purpose as well as the most elaborately made article, and is some respects better. The process is simple: take a green cowhide, or one well soaked, with the hair on—which is next to the foot—"put the foot down firmly upon it, and cut out the pattern desired, leaving the necessary holes along the edges; lace it with a thong of the same material at the heel and up the instep. Let it dry upon the foot, and it accommodates itself perfectly to the shape of the latter, while it is sufficiently substantial for all kinds of traveling, and its elasticity is preserved by use. Socks should be put on when it is made, though it can be worn without, and such allowance be made for shrinking so as to avoid too tight a fit. The moccasin, it is scarcely necessary to say, adapts itself to the shape of the foot, and the fit is perfect. It outwears leather, and is not hard, as some might suppose, but quite the reverse. If desired, it can be half soled with the same material. The hair lining gives the advantage of warmth, so that socks, when not to be had, can be better dispensed with when moccasins are used than if shoes were worn.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this suggestion says that he has mentioned the subject to soldiers, who are very much pleased with it, and say there is no reason why soldiers should go barefoot while so many hides are thrown away in camps.

We think the idea a valuable one, and would be glad that every newspaper in the Confederacy would lend its aid in giving it circulation.—*Mobile Register.*

THE YANKEES AND THE STOLEN NEGROES.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express gives a dismal picture of the condition of the unfortunate negroes who have been forced or lured to quit the protection of their masters and the comforts of their homes. The doom of these poor creatures, here foreshadowed only, is truly deplorable. The writer says:

Now that the weather is growing cool, the question naturally arises, what is to be done with the numerous contrabands in Washington and vicinity this winter? Will the poor wretches be permitted to starve or freeze to death, or will the government undertake to support and provide for them? Their present condition, even before cold weather has set in, is miserable and abject in the extreme. What it is likely to be a couple of months hence, is not difficult to imagine. Hundreds of the contrabands here have had already quite enough of liberty and abolition philanthrophy. They would gladly return now to their masters or mistresses, but they have no power to do so, and, indeed, are not permitted any opportunity to carry such desire into effect.

This morning a stout negro, rigged up in cast off army clothing, came to a door where I was standing, and entreated to be given a "job"—anything by which he could earn a meal of victuals. I questioned this man, and found he was from Fredericksburg, having belonged to a well-known lady of that town. Jerry (the negro) had for several years "hired his time" from his mistress, and was getting along very well as a carter. In an evil hour he determined to turn "contraband," and come to Washington, bring a hundred dollars in silver—his savings. This hard earned money is now all gone, and Jerry himself, sadly out at elbows and toes, humbly begs a little employment at sawing wood to postpone starvation. He is very anxious to go home; but according to his own statement, is not allowed to do so. He may rot among the philanthropic abolitionists, but cannot be permitted to "return to slavery." This is one instance out of many which have fallen under my observation, and of thousands which undoubtedly exist in this city. What have the abolition fanatics to say to it? What remedy do they expect others to apply?

SUBSTITUTE FOR SALT.

A writer in the Columbia Guardian proposes a substitute for salt for preserving meat. It is, he says, Pyroligenious Acid, which is made from any kind of hard wood, and the quantity of acid obtained is nearly one-half the weight of wood used. The writer remarks:

This acid has been manufactured in the neighborhood of the writer on a small scale, and a few families have used it during the summer and fall for curing meat, and it is a perfect success. It does not answer the purpose of seasoning, but a small quantity of salt does for that purpose. The only objection to it, if it may be called one, is that it imparts a smoky flavor to the meat. It should be condensed in a copper tube or pipe, as iron turns it black. I desire to do no more than call attention to the subject, hoping that we may soon see several distilleries in operation, turning out at least 1500 gallons per day. Twelve or fifteen gallons will cure one thousand pounds of meat.

AN "UPRISING" IN BALTIMORE.—A strange "uprising" took place in Baltimore on Wednesday. For several days a movement had been progressing among the Unionists of Baltimore, headed by the clerk of the Criminal Court, and an aid of Governor Bradford, for holding a meeting to ask the removal of Gen. Wool from his command of Fort McHenry On Wednesday the meeting was held, and the petition drawn up to that effect, in which the word "sentility" was used in connection with the General. That officer immediately ordered the arrest and confinement of all the prime movers in the meeting. This created great excitement among their compatriots, and a large crowd waited on the victims and serenaded them. The prime movers were then sent off in a boat, and thus put out of reach of further serenades. Gen. Wool immediately afterwards left for Washington, and was followed by a committee of Unionists with the petition for his removal. It is said General Wool has intimated his intention to resign if the Administration removes him.—*Dispatch.*

MORGAN'S LATE DASH INTO LEXINGTON, KY.

The Louisville Journal, of Oct. 29, gives the following in relation to Gen. Morgan's recent exploit at Lexington, which shows that our brave countrymen have not been idle since Morgan started from Kentucky:

He went and made a descent on the city of Lexington on Saturday. The following statement by a member of the 4th Ohio cavalry is full, and bears evidence of plausibility:

Company H, of the 4th Ohio cavalry, under Lieut. Henry, and numbering 65 effective men, was stationed in Lexington, acting as Provost Guards. Companies, A, B and C were in camp on the Clay farm, about a mile and a half from the city, the only officers with them being Capt. Robey, of company A, and Lieut. Henry. They numbered some 300 men. About half-past five in the morning Capt. Robey ordered the men to saddle.

They were in the act of doing so when a large body of Morgan's cavalry dashed in upon them, having captured the pickets. The Captain ordered the men into line of battle, Lieut. Henry throwing out his men as skirmishers. Morgan had about 3000 men and three pieces of artillery, which were brought up and played effectually upon our forces.

Morgan detached a part of his command and sent them to the left and rear, and coming up they poured a volley into the Federals. Capt. Robey, seeing that he was surrounded, and that resistance was useless, surrendered. We lost six killed and as many wounded. Two negroes were also killed. After the surrender two of the Federal cavalry were shot in a stable, but not killed. A number of Morgan's men were wounded, but how many our informant cannot state.

Morgan took the horses, arms, haversacks, blankets, etc., from our cavalry, paroled them, and immediately dashed into Lexington, capturing the Provost Guard, and serving them in the same manner; and without stopping any length of time, moved off on the Versailles turnpike. By this operation he secured about three hundred and fifty horses, with all their equipments, as many prisoners, and the arms and accoutrements of the men. We are a little curious to know where the officers of the companies encamped on the Clay farm were during this time. Why were they not with their commands?

Morgan is a thick-set, well-formed man, weighing about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, dark complexion, and wearing a moustache and whiskers with a sandy tinge. He wore a plain suit of grey cloth, without any distinction of rank, patent leather jack boots, and mounted on a superb horse. His men were rough, uncutt dare devils, very coarse in their language, and rude in the treatment of prisoners.

They carry nothing but their arms, which are first-class, and their blankets, no haversacks, or any other encumbrance, and live upon the country through which they pass. Their horses are of the best blood, fleet, enduring, and well cared for. They fight recklessly, travel rapidly, and do an immense deal of mischief. The officers generally stay with the men.

LEE, LONGSTREET AND JACKSON.

A correspondent of the Columbus Times writes the following from Winchester, the 11th inst.

We have much cause, Mr. Editor, to be proud of the chief Generals of our army. Gen. Lee has, I believe, won the way to everybody's confidence. In appearance, he is tall, portly and commanding. His dress is usually a plain Brigadier's uniform, a black felt hat, with the brim turned down, and he wears a short, grizzled beard all around his face. He has much of the Washingtonian dignity about him, and is much respected by all with whom he is thrown.—At Sharpsburg I saw him on the field during the heat of the action. He was surrounded by his staff and a perfect squadron of couriers. He was engaged in calmly viewing the storm of battle, and giving orders in a manner of cool reliance. Aids and couriers were hurrying to and from the right, left and centre, and the whole disposition of forces seemed under his perfect control.

General Longstreet is stout and fleshy, and of good height, and has a quiet, courageous look. He seems full of thought and of decision, and his face makes an agreeable impression alike on new and old acquaintances. He is characteristically a fighting man—none can equal him in forcing a strong and well fortified position, and General Lee showed his appreciation of an old tried soldier, when he patted him on the shoulder after the late battle and said "My old war horse!" In this engagement he was second in command of the army, and his old corps keenly felt the need of his able handling.

I was surprised at Stonewall Jackson's appearance. He has been described as a sort of clown. I never yet saw him riding with his knees drawn up like a monkey, and his head resting upon his breast. He has a first rate face and seems a plainly dressed captain of cavalry, with an unpretending staff. His uniform is fine enough, certainly for the hard life he leads. But the imagination is piqued you know by the absence of pretension, as "a king in grey clothes." Stonewall don't like to come about the army much. The boys keep him bareheaded all the time. When they begin to cheer him he usually pulls off his hat, spurs his fine horse, and runs through the heels which meet him every step (for some five miles) as hard as he can go.

Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama have salt works in Virginia, which are turning out over 12 or 1500 bushels of salt per day, besides a few private works from each. All the public and private works in Washington and Smythe counties, Va., together with the works of Messrs. Stuart, Buchanan & Co., are said to turn out daily 7000 bushels.

'LE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

AY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

.—Persons desirous of paying their tions in fire-wood, will please de- in delivering it.

☞ See new advertisements.

☞ The State Legislature will convene Monday. We hope this body will e the nerve to do something effectually reach the extortioners and speculators, o are fast subjugating the South.

SMALL POX.—We hear nothing more defi- of the Small Pox in this county. It is rumored that there are one or two more cases.

During the last week, says the Register, three new cases have occurred in Danville; two of them slaves, and the other a white boy who is supposed to have contracted the disease in going too near the infected hospital.

BLANKETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The carpets of the Odd Fellow's Hall, and of a number of our citizens, have been appropriated for blankets for the soldiers, and a considerable amount of money, besides, has been donated for the relief of the suffering soldiers in the army. We see, from our exchanges, that similar movements have been made in the towns and villages throughout the Southern Confederacy.

SALT DAY.—On Wednesday last our streets presented the most lively appearance, from early dawn to dusky eve, that we witnessed for many a day. It was the day appointed for the commencement of the distribution of mountain salt, among the citizens of Forsyth. Persons from all portions of the county were present. The quantity of salt received and distributed from time to time, we believe has not yet fully supplied the wants of our citizens, but we hope an adequate supply may yet come to hand in good time.

E. A. Vogler, Esq., our Salt Agent, has furnished us with the following particulars:

About twenty loads of salt were divided out on Wednesday among 508 families.—The distributing commenced before daybreak, and the supply held out till 8 o'clock at night. Although unable fully to supply the demand, all, with a few exceptions, submitted cheerfully to their apportionment. The benefit of the ticket system was very apparent. The throng on Wednesday resulted partly from the fact that coast salt had been distributed heretofore, and the Va. salt kept back for pork packing, and some misunderstanding, which is explained elsewhere.

RECIPE FOR SALTING PORK.—The following recipe has been tried and pronounced good:

To 5 gallons water, take 7 lbs. Salt, 1 pint molasses, 1 tea-spoonful of Saltpetre. Dissolve the salt in the water and then add the molasses and Saltpetre, pack your meat as close as possible and pour the brine over it; the brine should cover the meat.—The above brine I made of Liverpool salt. Of our home made salt it may require more, and they might sprinkle each layer of meat as they put it in very slightly with Salt.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY IN THIS STATE.—There has been no engagement with the enemy since that noticed last week. A despatch from Gen. Martin to Gov. Vance says the enemy have fallen back to Plymouth, within reach of his gunboats. A later despatch says that the Yankees came up to Greenville on the Roanoke, on Sunday morning last in their gunboats and took possession of the town. They said ten more boats would be up next day.

A large force of our army is concentrating at Weldon.

On Wednesday evening of last week the enemy advanced in considerable force, by the Hamilton road, towards Tarborough. They were met by our troops commanded by Gen. Martin and Gov. Vance, and after a sharp skirmish, they fell back towards their gunboats. The rumors of a battle were premature.

☞ Latest dates state that the Yankees left Greenville in less than two hours on the day they took it, and have not returned.

SHEEP.—Mr. Alexander Martin, of this county, has a ewe sheep which brought forth six lambs in the course of fifteen months. Two of the lambs at nine months old, produced six pounds of wool; and at the same shearing five pounds of wool was clipped from said ewe, the dam of the lambs.

Railroad Accident.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 7.—A collision occurred on the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Railroad yesterday, near Orangeburg. Lieut. Maroney, of the Palmetto Guards, was killed.

The Northern Elections.

Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate is elected Governor of New York by about 17,000. The Congressmen are said to stand 19 Democrats to 12 Republicans. The Albany Argus gives 17 Democratic Congressmen. The Assembly stands 57 democrats, 56 republicans, and 15 to hear from.

In New Jersey, Parker, Democrat, elected Governor, and 4 democrats and 1 republican to Congress.

In Illinois, 6 democrats and 5 republicans chosen to Congress, and 2 doubtful.

Massachusetts has gone for the Republicans. Gov. Andrew re-elected by 25,000 majority; and 9 republicans to 1 democrat for Congress. Michigan, also, by about 5,000 majority.

From Missouri the returns are imperfect.

Wisconsin hotly contested.

The elections have all passed off peaceably, and fix the complexion of the next House of Representatives decidedly in opposition to Lincoln and the Abolition party.

What effect this may have upon the war, time will show, although Seymour's party proclaimed their determination to prosecute the war more vigorously than heretofore, their opponents openly charged them with being a peace party in disguise. Perhaps our readers may judge of the future by the following:—

On the night of the election, Mr. Brooks, Editor of the Express, just elected to Congress from one of the city districts, addressed a meeting at Mozart Hall. He proclaimed himself "an old line Whig," and used the following remarkable language:—

"Gentlemen, I foresee questions of awful magnitude upon which, if living, I shall be called to act as a member of Congress and I tremble over the responsibility. With God's blessing, I hope to satisfy you all, and what is more important, to discharge my duty, and fearlessly, too, to the country and the whole country, without prejudice or passion. [Cheers] I hope to take part in restoring once more the now rent and bleeding Union; but while vindicating the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, in that vindication also to demonstrate *there is no reason why brother should longer imbrue his hands in the blood of brother, and thus causelessly prolong a fratricidal war.* [Loud, long and tremendous cheering, amid which Mr. Brooks retired, the audience crying "Go on, go on."]

The N. Y. Herald says:

"The State of New York has given the finishing blow to our radical Abolitionist at the ballot-boxes. They must now be removed into the background. Their overthrow will revive the hopes of the Union men of the South, and, with the dispersion of the rebel army of Virginia, we may now expect a general Southern reaction in favor of the Union, which will speedily end this rebellion."

The Express says the New York election does not mean any aid or comfort to the enemy, nor hostility to the President. It means a just and Constitutional war—that it shall be conducted according to form and civilization to put down rebellion and restore the Union.

The Post asks are Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York weary of the war? Are they willing to say: "Wayward sisters, depart in peace?" Not at all. All the lesson is that the war once undertaken must be fought according to war principles, not according to the interests of localities of classes, and that the civil rights of citizens must not be trifled with.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION.—We have no confidence in the rumor that England and France, have recognized the Southern Confederacy, and instructed Lord Lyons to communicate the fact. Later papers received make no mention of it.

☞ The letter which we published, purporting to be from a nephew of Secretary Seward, approving of Seward's system of falsification, is now pronounced a forgery.

FROST AND ICE IN WILMINGTON.—On Friday night last Wilmington was visited by a decided frost, and ice was formed in all parts of the city. It is to be hoped that it will have a beneficial effect upon the health of that sorely afflicted town.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

At a meeting of this Board, held in the Executive Office on Saturday last, present, His Excellency Gov. Vance and John U. Kirkland, Esq., the following appointments were made,

State Directors in the Wilmington Road. George W. Collier, of Wayne, William A Wright, of New Handver, and W. W. Bricknell of Halifax.

Col. Thos. D. Meares, of Brunswick, was appointed State proxy in the Wilmington and Manchester Road, and O. G. Parsley State proxy in the Wilmington and Weldon Road.

These are excellent appointments.

Standard.

Gov. Letcher of Virginia, has made arrangement at the Virginia Salt Works for 110,000 bushels of salt for the use of the Virginia pork packers, without interfering with contracts previously made there by other States and the Confederate government.

MESSAGES OF THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 8.

Gov. Brown's annual message was read to the Legislature on Thursday. It refers principally to State interests.

In a special message he takes ground against the Conscript Law and submits the subject to the Legislature for action. Action is also recomended on the subjects of martial law, habeas corpus, and the impressment of private property.

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

LATEST NEWS.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT SOON EXPECTED IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—Heavy cannonading was heard all day yesterday in the direction of Orange Court House and Culpepper. The firing was probably between the advance guards of the two armies. A general engagement may soon be expected.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The operations of the army beyond Winchester are reported to be of an active character, the results of which may be developed at an early moment. From accounts brought down last evening from Staunton, the enemy was pushing towards Front Royal, and it was reported that a fight was progressing during the day near that place. We understand that Gen. Jackson has command of our forces in that section, and if this report is true, we can safely confide the issue to his tried and trusty valor. The enemy is beyond doubt making a desperate effort to penetrate the interior on both sides of the Blue Ridge, regain their old position, command the passes, and if possible cut off our army from communication with the capital. Vigorous measures are now being prosecuted to foil the enemy in these attempts. Our Generals are alive to every exigency, and if adequately supported—of which we cannot doubt—will be prepared successfully to meet them.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, Nov'r 8.—Intelligence from Winchester on yesterday states that our army still occupies important positions beyond that town, and that skirmishes were of frequent occurrence. On Thursday, a brisk affair occurred below Winchester, resulting in the capture of 120 men and 6 wagons and teams.—*Enq'r.*

There is a report that a portion of the cavalry of Gen. Stuart attacked a body of the enemy's cavalry in the neighborhood of Warrenton on Wednesday, killing 8, wounding some 15 or 16, and taking 7 or 8 prisoners, several horses, and a considerable number of swords, carbines, and pistols, which the enemy divested themselves of in their flight. They were retreating when the assault upon them was made, and such was the spirit with which it was made that utter rout was the consequence.—*Dispatch.*

From Western Virginia — Gen. Echols's Command.—RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—We learn that our forces under Gen. Echols, in the Kanawha Valley, have fallen back to the Falls, some distance above the town of Charleston. It is stated that this move of Gen. Echols was made upon the representations of a Yankee spy, who palmed himself off for a Federal officer. He entered the camp of Gen. Echols and surrendered himself up as a prisoner, stating to the General that a large Federal force was coming up in his rear by way of Nicholas Court House; and upon the statements of this man Gen. E. was induced to retire from his former position. It subsequently transpired that this party was a yankee spy, and was no doubt sent for the object which he so successfully effected. He is said to have had upon his person quite a number of Confederate bills, which was discovered in time to secure his arrest, and he is now in the hands of the military.—*Dispatch.*

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION UPON NASHVILLE — MORGAN AND FORREST AT WORK.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 9—P. M.—On the 5th inst. a demonstration was made upon the city of Nashville by Forest on the north and John Morgan on the south side. Morgan was quite successful, destroying many cars, locomotives, and bridges. We killed and wounded 75 or 100 Abolitionists, while our loss was very slight.

Three Abolition brigades have reinforced Negley in Nashville, and the place is strongly fortified. Morgan burnt the railroad bridges and water tanks. He is now at Gallatin, Tenn. Gen. McCown goes to Arkansas, and Jones joins Gen. Pemberton.

The Federals at Nashville Reinforced.—Chattanooga, Tenn, Nov. 10.—It is reported that Nashville has been reinforced by 18,000 Federal troops under McCook or Thomas. Every thing remains quiet within our lines, and it is not known here whether Nashville will be attacked or not.

FROM THE NORTH.

The latest New York Herald says that McClellan's "marvellous strategy" has cut off Gen. Lee from Richmond! And slowly, but surely, McClellan is capturing the rebel capital.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the yankee astronomer, and General in command at Hilton Head, S. C., died on the 31st ult., at Beaufort, S. C., of yellow fever. He was a native of Kentucky, and graduated at West Point in the same class with Gen. Lee. Maj. Gen. J. B. Richardson, who was wounded in the battle of Antietam, died at Sharpsburg, Md., on the 3d inst. He was a native of Vermont, and was considered one of the best fighting Generals in the whole yankee army. It was reported at Louisville on the 4th that Bragg's army was at Murfreesboro', Tenn., and that 1,500 Confederate cavalry were at Somerset, Ky. The U. S. steamer Cahawba arrived at N. Y. on Tuesday from N. O., having on board the Rev. Messrs. Leacock, Goodrich, and Fulton, pastors of Episcopal churches in N. O., who were sent to N. Y. for refusing to pray for the President of the U. S.

Gen. Banks, in a few remarks in Boston on Saturday last, said the approaching winter was not to be lost. The government was determined now to put forth its strength. Numerous expeditions were on foot that could not, if vigorously pressed, but be fatal to the revoluted States.

The Herald says: "One by one all classes of laboring men are indulging in strikes. The cause of the strikes is, of course, the depreciation of the currency."

Lincoln has again made McClellan commander-in-chief and Halleck has been sent West. Maj. Gen. Hooker, who commanded the right wing of the Federals at Sharpsburg and was wounded in that battle, succeeds to the command of McClellan's army. He is a fighting man, and probably one of some energy of character. Rosencrans supersedes Buell in the command of the Army of the Ohio. He is the most successful of the federal generals and his campaign in Western Virginia, where he confronted Gen. Lee, and his whipping of Van Dorn at Corinth, establish his claims to be ranked with the best of the Abolition officers. Burnside, it is reported, will go upon an expedition South.

THE FEVER.—The *Journal Bulletin* of the 6th says:

The number of new cases reported yesterday was 9. There was but one interment in the Cemetery.

The weather to-day is soft and rainy, just the weather in which the disease would like to spread, and if the report to-morrow does not show a large accession of new cases it will simply be because of the small food upon which the contagion has got to feed. There is not one person in fifty of those now in town who has not had the disease. Some are now perfectly well, as an instance, the present writer; some are convalescent, as is the case with some of our hands. Some are still sick, very sick, but improving. Still some others, and their name is legion, lie beneath the cold earth of the Cemetry. Sometimes whole families appear to have been swept away. Two doors west of our office stands the handsome brick dwelling of B. Baxter, Esq. Within two weeks the whole white family, consisting of himself and his niece, Mrs. Ann Powers, were called away, and that home was closed and desolate.—Just round the corner, on Second street, below Princess, within fifty yards of where we now sit, is the residence of Dr. McRee. That is indeed, a house of mourning. Our venerable and respected fellow citizens, the Doctor, has lost the venerated partner of his life. C. J. McRee, has lost a revered mother, a beloved wife, a daughter just blooming into glorious womanhood, and a son a noble, intelligent and manly youth. Surely, this is enough for one house, and yet this and the case we have cited before are not solitary instances.—They are our nearest neighbors, almost, and are not isolated cases, although certainly among the most painful class.

From the Standard.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

We very cheerfully comply with the request of a lady friend to publish the following, and in doing so we do not hesitate to give to it our hearty and unqualified endorsement:—

To the Editor of the Raleigh Standard:

SIR:—I wish to make public through your columns, and those of various other influential journals, a suggestion to the women of the South.

It is, that a day be appointed on which, at a certain hour, they, with one consent, shall unitedly beg for PEACE from Him in whose hands are the hearts of men and the destinies of nations. Prayer has been made continually for the success of our arms in battle, and these prayers have been answered, in many instances beyond our hopes. Every prayer has doubtless breathed an earnest petition for peace, but it is suggested that now our faithful women should unite to pray in an *especial manner* for it—that God would forgive our enemies and turn their hearts, and that He would also forgive us *our* debts, and would *speedily open a door of deliverance for us from the hands of bloody men.*

Let Monday, the 1st of December, be appointed, and on that day, at 12 M., let the hearts of every wife, mother, sister and daughter, in every State in our Confederacy, go out in solemn, fervent prayer to God for PEACE.

In places and churches where female prayer meetings are usual, let the women themselves order the matter. Where such meetings are not usual, or are considered unadvisable, or are impracticable, let the women at home stop all work at the hour named—suspend the carding, and spinning, and knitting, and weaving, and sewing, and teaching, if for only one-half hour, and alone with God plead with Him for their country. Let the sick woman on her bed remember the day and hour; let the busy forego her business, and—I was going to say let the gay suspend her gaity, but I trust there are not many gay women in the South now. But let the young, and beautiful, and hopeful, equally with those who can lay no claim to such titles, think of the broken-hearted, the destitute, and the homeless—think of the dead, and the dying, and the mangled—think of the widows, and the fatherless, and the childless, of this awful war,—and let every woman's heart be raised as with one voice on that day to God for help and for PEACE—an honorable PEACE.

A TRUE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—On last Sunday morning a company of 75 Abolition Cavalry dashed into Fredericksburg, and commenced plundering the stores. Major Critcher, at the head of a Confederate battalion of cavalry surprised them at their thievish operations, killed one, wounded several, took ten prisoners and put the balance to flight. Our loss was one man killed and several wounded.

MOBILE, Nov. 7.

The Advertiser and Register learns by private dispatches from Jackson, Miss., of the 6th that the Southern Railroad depot there with several stores were destroyed by fire. Loss heavy. No details given.

RIOT AT NORFOLK.—We learn on good authority that a few days ago there was a serious riot at Norfolk, which threatened fearful consequences. It appears that a large number of stolen and runaway "contrabands," said to be 5,000, were collected on the wharf, for what purpose they did not know.—Presently a steamer ran alongside and a movement was made to embark the slaves. They resisted and protested their unwillingness to be taken off. Force was attempted, and a serious riot was the consequence. We have not learned the result.—*Raleigh Register.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred in the vicinity of Abingdon, Va., on Monday evening. Three children, sons of Francis Smith, were attempting to open a shell with a hatchet, in the basement of their father's dwelling when an explosion took place, tearing off the foot and hand of one child, and driving the hatchet through his leg. The eyes of another were put out and his skull fractured, whilst the third was badly bruised. Portions of the shell passed through the floors and roof. The two children first mentioned were not expected to survive their injuries.

HARLEM OIL,
FRESH and Genuine ... At the DRUG STORE.

THE YANKEES ATTACK A VESSEL ATTEMPTING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

We learn by a gentleman just from Masonborough Inlet, that early this morning the blockaders commenced firing on a large English brig, supposed to be engaged in running the blockade. The brig was run ashore off Masonboro'. At about 8 o'clock, the blockaders commenced firing on the State Salt Works. As we go to press the firing is plainly heard in town. We do not know the damage the brig has sustained. She had not been taken possession of when our informant left. We will endeavor to get the facts by to-morrow.—*Wilmington Journal of Tuesday.*

The Journal of Wednesday has the following account of the further proceedings of the Yankee gunboats, from which it will be seen they succeeded in destroying the vessel:

All day yesterday the town resounded with the reports of heavy guns, which did not cease until sundown.

These guns were fired from two blockaders at a barque hoisting English colors;—the barque was run ashore. The firing commenced abreast of the Salt works at Fowler's point. The blockaders fired many shot and shell at the barque, a number of which passing over fell into the vicinity of the Salt Works, but did little or no injury to the works, all hands from which retired to Mr. Beasley's, about a mile off.

By night the barque was completely destroyed. It is said that at night the blockaders sent out a party to finish the work of destruction. Some twenty-one of the party from the blockaders who landed on the beach, were unable to make their way back to their vessels, and were made prisoners by a portion of the Scotland Neck Cavalry. There are among these prisoners three commissioned officers. Col. Lamb had got his long range seige guns in position ready to give the blockaders a salute, should they make their appearance this morning, which, however they did not do. The destruction of the barque was their main object.

The officers and crew of the barque made their escape, and got safe to shore, but were able to save nothing whatever. The barque, whose name we have not learned, was from Nassau, and was mainly loaded with Salt, which, as well as the vessel, is a complete loss.

This morning, when the fog lifted, Colonel Lamb let drive at the blockaders with his long ranges, hitting one of them and causing both to keep away to a respectable distance. We hear some firing this morning, with now and then the sharp report of the rifled siege guns.

The barque, in addition to salt, had some guns and gun carriages, dry goods, medicines, clothing, boots and shoes, etc.

Dreadful Calamity.—Jackson, Nov. 5. Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M., to-day, a large amount of powder, stored in a building used as a cartridge factory, exploded with a fearful concussion. Of the occupants of the building, boys, girls and young ladies—not one escaped. In the confusion and excitement prevailing, it is impossible to learn the number certainly. It is not less than thirty, and may far overreach that number. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

A YANKEE DIFFICULTY.—The New York Tribune gives a long account of the burning of an English vessel by a yankee gunboat, within six miles of Havana, after she had been run ashore, and while under the protection and the flag of Spain, whose officer, seeing her distress, had gone aboard to protect her. The yankee officer was rude to the Spanish official, even going so far as to slap him on the face, drove him ashore, and set fire to the vessel. The Governor of Havana sent a frigate after the gunboat, with orders to capture her at all hazards, but she had disappeared. The Spanish Minister at Washington has been duly advised of the indignities. The Tribune apprehends, and with reason we think, that the circumstances may involve the United States in difficulty with Spain, and perhaps with England also. But Seward knows how to apologize; the Trent business taught him a lesson on that point.—*Fay. Obs.*

Bombardment of Tampa Bay.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 6.—The Savannah Republican of this morning learns through private letters that the Abolitionists were bombarding Tampa Bay Florida, on the 3d. Our forces were confident of their ability to hold out.

DIED:

In this county, on the 31st ult., Mrs. VERONA SHORE, relict of the late Jacob Shore, aged 73 years, 10 months and 14 days.

ESTRAY HORSE.

ESTRAYED from the subscriber, on Wednesday Oct 29th, at High Point, a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, a "star" upon the forehead, and one white hind foot.—He is "ewe necked," near five feet high, and about 13 years old.

Any person taking up said horse will please inform me, or deliver him to me, and he will be suitably rewarded.—Address,

J. L. HOBSON,
Forbush P. O., Yadkin County, N. C.
Nov 7, 1862. 28-3t-pd.

Leather for the Forsyth Soldiers.

WE have obtained the consent of the Quarter Master department, of C. S. A., to suspend their contract with us, so as to enable us to sell to the friends of the needy Forsyth Soldiers in the field, leather sufficient to furnish them with shoes.

This cannot be done at once, but we hope by the latter part of next week, to have a lot of patterns blocked out, so that some may be supplied. We expect to have a list from each Forsyth Capatin of the members of his Company from this county, who are now in actual ACTIVE service and needing shoes; and application need be made for no others. The shoes, when made, will be returned as soon as possible, with the name of the person for whom they are intended, so that they may be forwarded with the other supplies.

All the business connected with this matter will be attended to by Chas. Brietz, Esq., at his Shoe Shop. HINE & Co.

Oct. 30th, 1862. 27-tf

Notice.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN December next, in the town of Dobson, Surry county, N. C., I will sell for Cash, that beautiful and desirable property, known as the THOMAS SMITH HOUSE AND LOT, on which there is a fine new Dwelling, a large and commodious Store House, a Lumber House, and all necessary out-houses.

The sale positive.

JOB WORTH, Trustee.

Nov ... 1862. 28-4t

ALMANAC.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863,
containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Oct 1862.

100 Bushels Best Winter Oats to exchange for Corn.
Enquire at this office.

ACTS OF THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

We avail ourselves of the following abstracts of the acts of the late session of Congress, which we find in the Richmond *Whig*. It will answer a great many itquiries as to what Congress did and did not:

THE ARMY.

No. 4—Provides for the organization of army corps, to be commanded by Lieutenant Generals.

No. 32—Authorizes the President to organize divisions of the provisional army in army corps, and appoint officers to the command thereof.

No. 5—Authorizes the appointment of additional officers of artillery for ordnance duties.

No. 7—Makes it *the duty* of the Secretary of War to transfer any private or non-commissioned officer who may be in a regiment from a State of this Confederacy other than his own, to a regiment from his own State, whenever such private or non-commissioned officer may apply for such a transfer, and whenever such transfer can be made without injury to the public service. This does not apply to any one who has enlisted as a substitute.

No. 25—Authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish transportation whenever he grants transfer agreeable to the act No. 7.

No. 40—Confers rank on officers of the Engineer Corps of the Provisional Army equal to that of the Engineer Corps of the Confederate States Army.

No 16—Increases the Signal Corps.

No 17—Is the new Conscript act.

No 25—Extends the provisions of an act approved August 31st, 1861, relative to Adjutants, so as to apply to independent battalions, etc.

No 30—Provides that claims due to deceased non-commissioned officers and privates for pay, allowances, and bounty, may be audited and paid without requiring the production of a pay-roll from the commanding officer, where there is other official evidence. The other sections of this act provide for the employment of additional Clerks, and otherwise for prompt settlement of the claims of deceased officers and soldiers.

No 37—Authorizes the establishment of camps of instruction in the several States, and the appointment of officers to command the same.

No 38—Requires the Secretary of War to furnish uniform clothing to soldiers, instead of commutation therefor.

No 42—Provides that all persons subject to enrollment for military service may be enrolled *wherever found*, unless in actual service, without the limits of the State, as a member of a military organization under any State law. The President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act as regards the residents of any locality where it may be impracticable to execute the conscription laws.

No 43—Provides for the organization of military courts to attend the army in the field.—Each court shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the President, and its jurisdiction shall extend to all offences now cognizable by courts martial, etc.

No 47—Authorizes the President to accept and place in service regiments or battalions which were organized prior to the 1st October, 1862, although composed in part of persons between the ages of 18 and 35. Also, companies, battalions or regiments of infantry, raised or organized before 1st of December next, in middle and West Tennessee, or in North Carolina, East of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad—said troops to select their own officers, for first election, but all vacancies to be filled by the President.

No 48—Adds to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department on Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel.

No 49—Establishes places of rendezvous for the examination of enrolled men.

No 51—Provides for raising forces in the States of Missouri and Kentucky.

No 52—Secures to all soldiers who shall have entered the army for three years or the war, the bounty granted by act of December 11th, 1861, although he may have been killed in battle, died, or been honorably discharged before the expiration of the first year's service of his term.

No 53—Is the "exemption act."

No 63—Allows to cadets in the service of the C. S., the same pay as Second Lieutenants of the arm of service to which they are attached.

No 65—Provides for relieving the army of disqualified, disabled and incompetent officers. The 1st section authorizes the General Commanding a department to appoint an Examining Board to inquire into and determine the qualifications of officers brought to their attention. The 2d section provides that whenever the Board shall determine that any officer is clearly unfit to perform his legitimate and proper duties, or *careless and inattentive* in their discharge, they shall report their decision to the General, who is authorized to suspend said officer, and directed to transmit the decision, etc., to the Secretary of War. Under the 3d section, the Secretary, if he approve the finding of the Board and the action of the General, shall lay the same before the President, who is authorized to retire honorably without pay, or drop from the army, the officer who has been found unfit for his position. The 4th and 5th sections relate to filling vacancies.

No 70—Authorizes the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct in the field of battle.

No 72—Authorizes any number of persons not less than 20, who are not liable to military duty, to associate themselves as a military company for local defence, elect their own officers, etc., and shall be considered as belonging to the Provisional Army, serving without pay, and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to all the priviliges of prisoners of war. The muster rolls of said companies are to be forwarded to the Secretary of War, and the President, or the commander of the military district may, at any time, disband such companies, etc.

No 73—Authorizes the President to appoint 20 general officers in the Provisional Army, and to assign them to such appropriate duties as he may deem expedient.

THE NAVY.

No 6—Authorizes the issue of $3,500,000 bonds to meet a contract made by the Secretary of the Navy for six iron clad vessels of war and six steam engines and boilers complete, to be constructed abroad.

No 11—Increases the number of non-commissioned officers and musicians in the Marine Corps.

No 15—Determines the pay of the Engineer-in-Chief and Past Assistant Surgeons of the Army.

No 29—Authorizes persons subject to conscription to enlist in the Navy and Marine Corps, and increases the pay of Sailors and Marines $1 per month.

No 57—Authorizes the appointment of 3 Naval Store Keepers.

FINANCIAL.

No 8—Authorizes the issue of such additional amount of bonds, certificates of stock and Treasury notes as may be required to pay the appropriations made by Congress at its last and present session. Also, extends the authority to issue reconvertible bonds or certificates in exchange for Treasury notes from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. Also, authorizes the payment of interest annually on all interest bearing Treasury notes under the denomination of five dollars to the amount of $10,000,000.

No 67—Provides that the Treasury notes issued after the 1st December next shall be funded only in bonds bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. Notes issued prior to that date and those now in circulation may be funded within six months after public notice in 8 per cent. bonds, thereafter in seven per cent. bonds.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

No 18—Provides for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service rendered under contracts made by the U. S. Government before the Confederate States Government took charge of such service.

No 35—Authorizes the Postmaster General to employ special agents to superintend and secure the certain and speedy transportation of the mail across the Mississippi river, at such points as may be found practicable.

No 69—Establishes various post routes therein named.

JUDICIAL.

No 21—Divides the State of Texas into Judicial Districts, and provides for the appointment of Judges and Officers in the same.

No 34—Authorizes the Judges of District Courts to change the place of holding court in certain cases.

TREASURY NOTES.

No 13—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward not to exceed $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of any person engaged in forging or uttering counterfeit Treasury notes.

No 58—Provides that any person in the service of, or adhering to the enemy, who shall pass or offer to pass or dispose of spurious or counterfeit notes, purporting to be Treasury notes of this government, shall, if captured, be put to death by hanging, and every commissioned officer of the enemy who shall permit any offence mentioned in this act by any person under his authority, shall also be hung.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

No 1—To Capt. Raphael Semmes, officers and crew of the Sumter, for gallant and meritorious services.

No 3—To Commander E. Farrand, Captain A. Drewry, and officers and men under their command, for the victory at Drewry's Bluff.

No 28—To Lieut. I. N. Brown, and all under his command, for their skill and gallantry in the engagement of the "Arkansas" with the enemy's fleet near Vicksburg.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

No 20—This is an important act entitled "an act to better provide for the sick and wounded of the army in hospitals," which, if enforced and carried out, would silence many of the complaints in regard to the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in and out of hospitals. The first section fixes the commutation value of rations of sick and disabled soldiers in the hospitals at one dollar, which shall constitute the hospital fund, for the purchase of supplies—any excess over $5,000 to be paid into the Confederate States Treasury. The 2d section directs the Secretary of War to make contracts for the speedy transportation of supplies purchased for hospitals, or donated by individuals, societies, or States, etc. The 3d section allows to each hospital suits of clothing (shirts, pantaloons and drawers,) equal to the number of the beds in the hospital, for the use of the sick while in the hospital. The 4th section allows two matrons in chief, two assistant matrons, and two other matrons for each ward in every hospital, and prescribes their pay and respective duties. (Every matron so employed should be furnished with a copy of this act.) The surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge of an hospital is authorized to employ such other nurses (giving preference to females) as may be necessary to the *proper care and attention of the sick*. The 5th section provides for accommodating in the same hospital as far as practicable all sick and wounded soldiers from any particular State—the several hospitals to be numbered and designated for that purpose. The 6th section relates to the payment of employees, not engaged in the military service. The 7th section authorizes the Secretary of War to perfect suitable arrangements with the railroad companies for the reservation of seats in one or more cars, in each train, for sick and wounded soldiers desiring transportation, and for *requiring* conductors to provide for the use of the sick and wounded in the cars so reserved, a sufficient quantity of pure water.—The 8th section makes it *the duty* of surgeons and assistant surgeons having in their charge any sick or wounded soldiers, desiring transportation, to detail some competent person, acting under their authority, to accompany such sick and wounded to the depot to see that they are *properly cared for, and that they obtain seats*.

No 27—Authorizes any Quartermaster to administer the oath required to enable sick, wounded or *other* soldiers to receive their pay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No 2—Appropriate $13,500 to pay the Choctaw Nation of Indians certain interests on bonds due to them.

No 9—Provides for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in the State of Missouri, viz: for the pay due the Missouri State Troops raised by Gen. Price, and enrolled into the Confederate States service.

No 12—Fixes the 2d Monday in January, 1863, as the day for the meeting of the next regular session of Congress.

No 14—Authorises the Commissioner of Patents to dispense with a chief clerk, whenever the revenue of the Patent Office is insufficient.

No 19—Authorises certain alterations to the building occupied by the Post Office Department.

No 22—Extends the time for selling property for taxes in default.

No 24—Appropriates $1,122,480.92 in bonds to construct a railroad from Blue Mountain, Ala., to Rome, Ga., for military transportation.

No 39—Authorizes the President to import, duty free, machinery or other materials necessary for increasing the manufacture of any articles required for supplying the deficiency of clothing or shoes for the army—said machinery to be worked on government account, or leased or sold, at the discretion of the President. Clothing furnished to the troops may be of such color or quality as it may be practicable to obtain.

No 41—Authorizes the President to detail not exceeding two thousand shoemakers from the army, to be employed at suitable points for the manufacture of shoes for the army, and to receive thirty-five cents per pair for shoes manufactured by them severally, in addition to regular pay and rations.

No 40—Refunds to Louisiana the excess of the war tax overpaid by her.

No 41—Refunds to North Carolina the excess of her quota of the war tax.

No 42—Fixes the pay and mileage of the delegates from the several Indian nations.

No 50—Relates to the payment of district collections in States which have assumed the payment of the war tax. Awards them $100 each.

No 53—Extends the term of office of chief collectors of the war tax, who have not been able to complete the duties of their office.

No 56—Increases the pay of the officers and employees of the several Executive and Legislative Departments employed in the city of Richmond.

No 60—Authorizes the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

No 62—Authorizes the President to fill, by appointment, all offices created, and all vacancies which may have occurred during the present session of Congress—said appointments to be submitted to the Senate at the next session, etc.

No 64—Allows the Assistant Attorney General the same salary as that of other Assistant Secretaries.

No 65—Authorizes the Vice President to employ a Secretary at an annual salary of $1,000.

No 71—Provides for the restoration to their owners of slaves recaptured from the enemy, or arrested by any person connected with the army or navy of the Confederate States, etc.

A SECRET DOCUMENT DISCLOSED.

Memorandum of a Conversation between President Lincoln and the Representatives from the Border States.

The Louisville Democrat publishes, and the Northern papers copy, the following memorandum of a conversation between Lincoln and the Representatives of the Border States on the subject of emancipation, about the time that measure was before Congress. The Louisville Democrat says it has had a manuscript copy of it for some time, and discloses it only to show how completely Lincoln has changed his opinion and yielded to the radicals of his party:

Memorandum of Conversation.

"Dear Sir:—I called, at the request of the President, to ask you to come to the White House to morrow morning at nine o'clock, and bring such of your colleagues as are in the town."

Washington, March 10, 1862.

Yesterday, on my return from church, I found Postmaster General Blair in my room, writing the above note, which he immediately suspended and verbally communicated the President's invitation; and stated that the President's purpose was to have some conversation with delegates of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia and Deleware, in explanation of his message of the 6th inst.

This morning these delegations, or such of them as were in town, assembled at the White House at the appointed time, and after some little delay were admitted to an audience.

After the usual salutations and we were seated, the President said, in substance, that he had invited us to meet him to have some conversation with us in explanation of his message of the 6th; that since he had sent it in several of the gentlemen then present had visited him, but had avoided any allusion to the message, and he therefore inferred that the import of the message had been misunderstood, and was regarded as inimical to the interests we represented, and he had resolved he would talk with us and disabuse our minds of that erroneous opinion.

The President then disclaimed any intent to injure the interests or wound the sensibilities of the slave States. On the contrary, his purpose was to protect the one and respect the other; that we were engaged in a terrible, wasting and tedious war; immense armies were in the field, and must continue in the field as long as the war lasts, that these armies must, of necessity, be brought into contact with slaves in the States we represented, and in other States as they advanced; that slaves would come to the camps, and continual irritation was kept up; that he was constantly annoyed by conflicting and antagonistic complaints: on the one side a certain class complained if the slave was not protected by the army; persons were frequently found, who, participating in these views, acted in a way unfriendly to the slaveholder; on the other hand slaveholders complained that their rights were interfered with, their slaves induced to abscond and protected within our lines.—These complaints were numerous, loud and deep; were a serious annoyance to him, and embarrassing to the progress of the war; that it kept alive a spirit hostile to the government in the States we represented; strengthened the hopes of the Confederates that at some day the border States would unite with them, and thus tend to prolong the war; and he was of opinion if this resolution should be adopted by Congress and accepted by our States, these causes of irritation and these hopes would be removed, and more would be accomplished towards shortening the war than could be hoped from the greatest victory achieved by Union armies; that he made this proposition in good faith, and desired it to be accepted, if at all, voluntarily, and in the same patriotic spirit in which it was made; that emancipation was a subject exclusively under the control of the States, and must be adopted or rejected by each for itself; that he did not claim nor had this government any right to coerce them for that purpose; that such was no part of his purpose in making this proposition, and he wished it to be clearly understood that he did not expect us then to be prepared to give him answer, but he hoped we would take the subject into serious consideration; confer with one another, and then take such course as we felt our duty and the interests of our constituents required of us. * * *

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, inquired if the President thought there was any power except in the States themselves to carry out his scheme of emancipation.

The President replied he thought there could not be.

Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the people of Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent institution; and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up if provision was made to meet the loss, and they could be rid of the race; but they did not like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the direct action of the government or by indirection, as through the emancipation of slaves in this District, or the confiscation of Southern property as now threatened, and he thought before they would consent to accept the proposition, they would require to be informed on these points.

The President replied that "unless he was expelled by the act of God or the Confederate armies, he should occupy that house for three years, and as long as he remained there Maryland had nothing to fear, either for her institutions or her interests on the points referred to."

Mr. Crisfield immediately added—Mr. President, if what you now say could be heard by the people of Maryland, they would consider your proposition with a much better feeling than, I fear, without it, they will be inclined to do.

The President—That (meaning a publication of what he said) will not do; it would force me into a quarrel before the proper time.—And, again imitating, as he had before done, that a quarrel with the "Greeley faction" was impending, he said he did not wish to encounter it before the proper time—not at all, if it could be avoided. * * * *

In reply to some expression of Mr. Hall as to his own opinion regarding slavery, he said he did not pretend to disguise his anti slavery feeling; that he thought it was wrong, and should continue to think so, but that was not the question we had to deal with now. Slavery existed, and that too, as well by the act of the North as of the South; and in any scheme to get rid of it the North as well as the South was morally bound to do its full and equal share. He thought the institution wrong, and ought never to have existed; but yet he recognized the rights of property which had grown out of it, and would respect those rights as fully as similar rights in any other property; that property can exist and does legally exist. He thought such a law wrong, but the rights of property resulting must be respected; he would get rid of the odious law, not by violating the right, but by encouraging the proposition and offering inducements to give it up.

After some conversation, on the current war news, we retired, and I immediately proceeded to my room and wrote out this paper.

J. W. CRISFIELD.

We were present at the interview described in the foregoing paper of Mr. Crisfield, and we certify that the substance of what passed on the occasion is in the paper faithfully and fully given.

J. W. MENZIES.
J. J. CRITTENDEN.
B. MALLORY.

March 10, 1862.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.—We copy in another column an editorial from the *Standard* containing some comments upon a provision in the military exemption law. We fully concur in the *Standard's* strictures upon the law.—We have on many occasions, refrained from canvassing the justice and propriety of certain acts of Congress which did not meet our views for fear of producing more harm than good in such discussion. We hope we fully appreciate the impropriety, in the present critical situation of the country, of mere factious opposition to the constituted authority of the Confederacy; but yet, a free press would be derelict in its obligations to the people, were it not to enter its protest against unequal and unjust laws. That the provisions of the exemption law grants special favors to the people of the Cotton States and the largely slaveholding communities, is so plain as to need no argument. At present, we are not disposed to discuss the subject, further than to enter our protest against any such unjust discrimination.

Greensboro' Patriot.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

Several paragraphs having gone the rounds recently that the Seminoles remaining in Florida had recently committed murders and depredations on white families in South Florida, we (says the Savannah News) take pleasure in stating, on the authority of an officer who has just returned from that region, that they are perfectly quiet, and have not been guilty of any outrages. They now number about eighty fine warriors, and their chief has called them all in to the interior from the coast for fear they will be tampered with by our enemies. They are desirous of entering the Confederate service, and will soon be organized into a company and armed. Our old friend, Col. H. V. Snell, who is a great favorite with them, will probably be charged with this mission, and it will be most effectually and faithfully attended to. When they do find a Yankee intruder, or a Thayer colonist, he will receive his perpetual pre-emption to Florida soil. They are the remnant of the small tribe of brave Seminoles, who held their native soil, South Florida, against the armies of the United States, led by Scott and the best generals in the service, during a period of over seven years, and were never completely *subjected*. They will prove to be most valuable allies. They will protect a long line of the Florida coast, and will be a terror to the Yankee invaders. They should henceforth be cherished and protected by the Confederacy, and a home in perpetuity should be laid off for them in South Florida.

Killing Rats.—A Novel Trap.—A resident of Brooklyn is vexed with an increasing family of rats that seem to grow fat on arsenic and rat exterminators. He doesn't like rats, and refers his case to the Sunday Times. That journal recommends a trap made as in the following:

Take a mackerel barrel, for instance, and fill it to about one-third its height with water. Place a log endwise in the water, so that one end of it will just remain above the surface.—Make the head of the barrel a little too small to fit, and suspend it by two pins to the inside of the top of the barrel so that it will hang as if on a pivot, and easily tip by touching either side. On this head, thus suspended, secure a piece of savory meat. The first rat that scents it will, to get the meat, leap on the barrel head. The head will tip or tilt, precipitate him into the water, and resume its position.—The rat in the water will swim to the log, get on the end of it and squeal vigorously. His cries will bring other rats, all of whom will be tilted into the war, and all of them will fight for the only dry spot in it, viz., the end of the log. As only one rat can hold it, the victor will drown all the rest and can in the morning be drowned himself. We have seen twenty rats caught in one night by such a trick.

Notice.

ALL persons having books belonging to the "SALEM READING SOCIETY" in their possession, are hereby requested to return them without delay to T. C. Pfohl, Librarian of the Society.

S. THOS. PFOHL, SECRETARY.
Salem, Oct. 31st, 1862. 27-4t

THE HIGHEST BALLOON ASCENT.

The English papers contain reports of ascents made by M. Glaisher, an aeronaut, who has reached a higher elevation than had ever before been attained. On a recent trip he ascended to a height of five miles and three quarters (30,360 feet.) Approaching that point, he observes, the corrected barometer read 10 8 inches. "In endeavoring to read the wet bulb, I could not see the column of the mercury. I rub my eyes, then seek a lens, and also failed. * * I endeavored to reach some brandy which was lying on the table at about the distance of a foot, and found myself unable to do so. My sight became more dim.

I looked at the barometer and saw it at 10 inches still decreasing fast, and just noted it in my book. Reading was at this time about 9 3-4 inches, implying a height of about 5 3-4 miles, as a change of an inch in the reading of the barometer at this elevation takes place on a change of height of about 2,500 feet. I felt I was losing all power, and endeavored to arouse myself by struggling and shaking. I attempted to look at the barometer again; my head fell on one side. I struggled and got it right, and it fell on the other; and finally fell backwards. My arm, which had been resting on the table, fell down by my side. It became misty and finally dark, and I sank unconsciously as in sleep."

The writer continued insensible for some time, but his place was taken by a Mr. Coggswell, who ascended still higher, until the barometer is believed to have marked only eight inches, implying that they were then six and a half miles above the ground. The temperature was then some degrees below zero; on leaving the surface it was fifty-nine degrees Fahrenheit. The descent was made without any accident. Pigeons, let loose at an elevation of four miles, fell down like stones, and were taken up dead on the ground.

DIPTHERIA.—A lady sends the following remedy for this fearful disease, which is prevailing in some parts of the country. She says that she has "known it to be used in many cases with the most beneficial result:"

"Take a handful of elder root, the same quantity of dogwood root, and the same quantity of the bark of persimmon root. Boil them with a pint of vinegar down to half a pint, then add a very little water, a small lump of alum and a little honey, and use it as a gargle."

New Advertisements.

HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

FUTURE SALT DAYS.

The tremendous rush for Salt on Wednesday last exhausted my supply on hand, although I was able to supply some to all that called until in the night.

As soon as I obtain further supplies, (which I hope will be in about two weeks,) I will observe Saturday as well as Wednesday.

I will observe Saturday as well as Wednesday of every week, as regular Salt delivery days.—Should persons be unable to come on those days, I will accommodate them, if possible, any other day.

In appointing certain days for the delivery of Salt, I intended to silence the objection often made, that when I received a lot of salt it was consumed by those living nearest me, before the remote portion of the county heard of it. Now, I understand, persons are circulating the report that it can be had on no other day, and if prevented from coming on Wednesday, they must wait a week. This is not the case. It was for the convenience of the citizens, and not my own, that I appointed certain days.

I will try and accommodate all, as far as I am able, but we have grumblers that will not be satisfied with any arrangement.

The supply of salt will not be equal to the demand; and we should be glad if we can only get it at any time, and at any reasonable price.

Persons, in calculating the price of Salt, forget that we have four families of soldiers, who have to be supplied, and which must be paid out of what is sold.

E. A. VOGLER,
Salt Agent for Forsyth County, N. C.
Salem, Nov., 13th, 1862. 29-3t

North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

John W. Chambers, and wife and others, vs Abram J. Martin and wife and others. } Petition to divide lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abram J. Martin and his wife Harriet, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*; and heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, JAMES RIERSON, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Danbury, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1862.

J. RIERSON, Jr., c. c. c.

Nov. 7th, 1862. 29-6t-pr.adv.$5

PEACH-LEATHER.

ANY quantity of PEACH-LEATHER wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

Apply to A. FOGLE or ROB'T DRSCHWEINITZ.

Salem, Nov. 14, 1862. 29-4w

DESERTERS.

CAMP NEAR DRURY'S BLUFF,
Nov. 11th, 1862.

THE following named members of Co. B, 2nd N. C. Battalion, being absent without permission, are, by order of the General, advertised as deserters.

Wm. Snider, Wesley Snider, James Hampton, Christian Slater, Wm. Jackson, Columbus Lancaster, Cornelius Lancaster, Wesley Shields.

$30 reward will be paid for each of the men if brought to this camp, or $15 if confined till sent for.

H. C. WHEELER,
Commanding Company.

Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to sell all that part of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, above High Point, will sell at public auction in the town of Salem, on the first Tuesday in January 1863, the Road, Toll-houses, &c., between High Point and Bethania, upon terms to be made known on the day of sale. JESSE WALKER, Com.

Nov. 14, 1862. 29-ts.

SALE OF Valuable Lands and Negroes!

BY virtue of sundry Deeds in Trust executed to me by N. S. A. Chafin, we will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 20th and 21st days of November next, about

1,600 ACRES

OF MOST VALUABLE LANDS, lying in Davie County, on the Yadkin River, of which about **300 Acres** are very fertile Low Lands.

Said lands are situated in a healthy section of the State, about 14 miles South-West of Salem, and 16 miles North-West of Lexington.

We will also sell a number of NEGROES, some HORSES and MULES, a large number of CATTLE and HOGS, WAGONS and GEARS, FARMING TOOLS; several STILLS and TUBS; one-half of a THRESHING MACHINE, together with many other articles.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale. I. G. LASH, } Trustees.
THOS. J. WILSON, }

October 24 1862. 26:4w.

Desirable Residence AND Land For Sale.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1862, of Forsyth County, I will sell on Saturday the 22nd day of November, 1862, about 1 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of JESSE W. ATWOOD, dec'd., in Winston, the following Real Estate:

1st. His Valuable Two Story Brick Dwelling House, a Good Barn and other outbuildings and orchard, in Winston, with TEN ACRES of LAND, in a good state of improvement.

2nd. A tract of **19½** ACRES of WOODLAND, within one mile of the Dwelling House and adjoining the plantation of the late Wm. F. Atwood.

3rd. A tract of **108 Acres,** adjoining the lands of Christian Hege and others.

4th. Also *three shares*, amounting to about **200 Acres**, in the old HOMESTEAD PLANTATION of the late Wm F. Atwood.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
Oct. 18, 1862. 26::4

A PROCLAMATION

By Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistence to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

☞ All papers in the State please copy.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1.50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1862.

David C. Perrell and others vs Philip Perrell and others. } Petition to sell slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Philip Perrell and Franklin Phillips and wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for the aforesaid defendants to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order of sale made to sell the slaves according to law.

Witness, J. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk.

20-6w-pr.adv. $5

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862, 10-tf.

General Hospital, No. 24,

(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23. 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

NOTICE.—All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C. All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment.

L. H. DeROSSET.
Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 18:2w.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Eliza Bolds,	Mrs. Reb'a A. Jones.
Franklin Cooper,	Eliza S. Long,
John Campbell,	E. H. McClanahan
Jesse Coofer	Isaac Morris,
Richard Ferguson,	Miss Jos. Newkirk,
Martin Hensdale,	Mrs. E. A. Palmer,
M. T. Heptinstall, 3	R. B. Smith,
Franklin Halin,	M. Spragins,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Mrs. E. Teague,
Caleb Idol,	Major Tim. H. Wil
Miss Annie Johnson.	liams.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A T Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perrill, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benten Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
C. B. S. C. S.

april 25-52-1t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately.

L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-6w-dd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
re Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

at the Salem Drug Store.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realised as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. BOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 26th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,036	431	2446	11853
Alexander	5,393	19	641	6053
Anson	6,552	151	4951	12444
Alleghany	1,337	27	306	3,90
Ashe	7,433	122	391	7956
Beaufort	6,172	709	6878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8180	14311
Bladen	6,333	415	6527	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	109	1193	12634
Burke	6,847	249	2321	9337
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10548
Caldwell	6,297	114	1087	7499
Camden	2,960	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	479	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	98	1464	10306
Chatham	12,555	564	6446	17465
Cherokee	8,609	36	519	0168
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	365	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1283	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	271	2534	7416
Davidson	13,328	147	3076	16551
Davie	6,001	103	2382	8494
Duplin	8,285	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,260	268	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12301
Franklin	8,490	551	7079	44119
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,130	352	3002	8444
Granville	11,169	1121	11096	23396
Greene	2,526	154	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	692	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,489		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1411	4145	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4127	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,910	107	3413	6730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	988	4481	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6878	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5105	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,287	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	197	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11673
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	14202
Wake	18.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4.923	405	10401	15736
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6 57
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 380	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.
An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial.

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now—It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insidious ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men." It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men." and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be Supplied. ☜

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelps,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins	—— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	83 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	140 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advise of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

PERIODICAL

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. This particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

ENCOURAGE HOME LITERATURE.

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE, and edited by gentlemen of eminent ability, in their several departments, is published every SATURDAY, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Its writers are the most distinguished in the South."—New Orleans Delta.

"Stands in the very first ranks."—Charleston Presbyterian.

"A paper, indeed, for the South."—Savannah News.

"A most acceptable paper."—Christian Index.

"Equalled by few, surpassed by none."—Columbus Times.

"The best investment for two dollars that could be made."—St. Louis Missourian.

"Deserves the most liberal patronage."—Atlanta Baptist.

"We cordially commend it to Southerners."—Richmond Enquirer.

"Its contents are varied and agreeable."—Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

"Calculated, eminently, to improve the soil and the mind."—Memphis Enquirer.

"Filled with the choicest reading matter."—Journal & Messenger, Macon, Ga.

"An excellent Journal, edited by competent gentlemen."—Chronicle & Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.

"Best literary journal in the country."—Louisville Journal.

"A Southern blessing."—Norfolk Argus.

"Every reading man in the country shoul take it."—Augusta Republic.

"Worth ten times its subscription price."—Chattanooga Gazette.

"Without a rival, the best that comes to us."—Vicksburg Express, Miss.

"Invaluable to every one of literary taste."—Mobile Register.

"The best family paper published."—Charleston Courier.

"Equal, if not superior, in literary merits, to any journal published."—Raleigh Standard.

"A welcome guest at every fireside."—Montgomery Advertiser.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, per annum,	$ 2.
Six copies,	10.
Ten copies,	15.
Twenty copies,	25.

☞ Payable always in advance.

The FIELD AND FIRESIDE will shortly enter upon its third volume, and is now firmly established. It is handsomely printed, in folio form, for binding, on fine paper and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be

The First Weekly Paper in the South.

JAMES GARDNER,
Proprietor.

Sept. 20, 1861. 22-tf.

The Portfolio.

Just Published in Charleston, S. C

A JUVENILE PAPER for the South. Subscription for the year

$100——Retail 10 cents per copy.

The two first numbers are now for sale, and subscribtions will be received by the Agents.

TOWNSEND & NORTH.

Sept. 20.—22-tf. Booksellers.

The Delta.

TO satisfy the growing demand for this Paper, we now publish an edition Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

THE DAILY DELTA

is issued every day (Mondays excepted). *Terms:* Ten Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed ten per cent. for subscribers obtained by them for The Daily Delta.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DELTA

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings